

# THE COTTON KINGDOM.

The system of slave labor, driving a portion of the white population from the Southern to the Western States and repelling emigration from Europe, causes the black population, while in very small proportion to the square mile to bear a large proportion to the total population. It may be asked whether the removal of slavery, by opening the southern states to emigration, will not cause the white population to increase very rapidly and thus reduce the colored to the ratio it bears to the white in Maryland and Delaware, in which states it is not only not a disturbing element but a very valuable one and one not to be dispensed with. Yet in Maryland and Delaware there are double the number of free negroes to the square mile, that there are of slaves to the square mile in the Cotton States, and in Miss. four times the number counting both free and slave. The principal cotton region is not upon the unhealthy coast line, where malarious fevers prevail, but is mostly a healthy interior upland country, the largest portion being far more healthy than many of the Western States. An able bodied man can easily raise, and with the assistance of his children, can pick 5000 pounds of cotton per annum at the same time raising an ample supply of food for his family. This can be done with less hard work than is required of farm laborers in New England. It is not probable that large crops of cotton will be raised for the next five years or that cotton will in that time rule below an average of 25 cts per pound. How rapid a settlement of the cotton region will be induced by the ability of a common laborer to raise in each year an ample supply of food and a crop of cotton which will bring \$12.50 in gold on demand, let each one judge. Not for the extension of slavery but, by free trade in negroes to extend slave cultivation upon its present territory, has the rebellion been undertaken. Free labor made one ninth part of the cotton crop in 1850 and was slowly but surely increasing, and undermining the slave power.

The increase of some of the western states may indicate the probable increase of the cotton states after the abolishment of slavery.

## Statement of crops made in 1860 by sundry planters

Aaron Goza Columbia, Ark. 89 full hands 1520 bales

W. H. Montgomery near Princeton, Miss. 62 do 1020

Henry Johnston Lake Washington, Miss. 102 do 1605

James Surget Lake Concordia, La. 85 do 1350

H. W. Livingston, Sunflower River, Miss. 20 do 300

50 bales unpicked, forward of more hands

W. M. Gibson Bogue Phalajah River, Miss. 18 do 275

large quantity unpicked 376 6070

Average per hand, 16 1/4 100 bales of 470 lbs 7586 pounds

7586 pounds at price of 1860 say 10¢ = \$758.60 per hand

7586 pounds at estimated average of the next five years say 25¢ = \$1896.50 per hand.

A full crop of food raised by the same hands

Planters estimate the number of full hands by counting women and children as fractions

Example David Dickson's small plantation in Washington Co. Georgia. This plantation was carried on by a negro overseer named Harris, his master not visiting the place during the season

Force

Harris the driver a man 1

Joe " 1

Clay, a boy 16 years old 0.6

Charity, a woman with nursing child 0.5

Jane, a girl 9 years old 0.3

Tacy " 8 " 0.3

Nicy " 10 " 0.3

Full hands 4

Value of cotton sold 4476.00

pork raised 385.60

corn, oats & fodder 500.00

6 Bees a 15 90.00

\$ 5451.60

Deduct amount paid for hired labor

one half of which was white 450.00

\$ 5001.60

The value of the crop of 1859 made by David Dickson on his main plantation in Hancock Co. Georgia was estimated at \$5500.00 with a force of 55 full hands.

	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
Iowa			43112	192214	674913
Illinois	55162	157445	476183	851470	1711951
Indiana	147178	343031	685866	988416	1350428
Michigan	8765	31639	212267	397654	749113
Wisconsin			30945	305391	775881

Political Economy of Slavery.  
High price and not low price limits the production of Cotton.

"Whenever cotton rises to 10 cents, labor becomes too dear to increase production rapidly."

De Bow  
i.e. the price of Slaves.

The northern limit of profitable cotton cultivation may be said to be the northern boundary of Arkansas Tennessee and North Carolina. The total number of square miles south of said line excluding Indian Territory and including Texas is 666196 of which 71338 square miles are improved lands, equal to 10.71 per cent. North of said line and east of Kansas there are 718245 square miles of which 178826 square miles are improved lands equal to 25.03 per cent. The following lines indicate the proportion of improved lands in the several sections.

Scale 100 per cent

Ill. Ind. Mich. Ohio N.Y. N.J. Pa.	35 1/2 per cent
of their entire area improved.	
New England	30 1/2 per cent
Va. Md. Del. Ky. Mo.	25 1/2 per cent
Iowa, Wisconsin & Minn.	6 1/2 per cent
The Cotton States	
N.C. S.C. Ga. Ala. Miss. La. Tex. Ark. Tenn. & Fla.	10 1/2 per cent
The principal Cotton States	
S.C. Ga. Ala. Miss. La. Ark.	13 1/2 per cent
Texas which alone could produce	
20 million bales of Cotton	1 7/8 per cent

## Density of Population to the square mile in 1860

Colored White

Free Slave Total

Maryland inc. 10.16 9.66 19.82

Maryland 8.96 9.32 18.28 53.61

South Carolina 4.0 16.42 16.82 11.70

Delaware 9.35 .85 10.20 42.73

Mississippi 9.27 7.51

Virginia .95 8.00 8.95 17.07

Alabama 8.63 10.38

Georgia 8.03 10.20

North Carolina .67 7.35 8.02 14.04

Louisiana 4.0 7.14 7.54 7.71

Kentucky 2.9 5.98 6.27 24.40

Tennessee .16 6.05 6.21 18.13

Arkansas 2.13 6.21

Missouri 1.76 15.78

Florida 1.06 1.31

Texas .77 1.78

New Jersey 3.04 3.04 77.73

Rhode Island 3. 3. 130.71

Connecticut 1.84 1.84 96.61

Pennsylvania 1.24 1.24 63.18

Massachusetts 1.23 1.23 156.60

New York 1. 1. 83.36

Ohio .85 .85 57.69

Indiana .33 .33 39.60

Illinois .14 .14 30.76

Michigan .12 .12 13.20

Iowa .2 2 12.24

Maine 20.94

Minnesota 2.08

N. Hampshire 35.14

Vermont 34.79

Wisconsin 14.39

California 2.01

Oregon .55

Kansas

Average colored population to the square mile of the eight principal cotton states 4.81

## Mean Summer Heat

Montreal 70° 8

Fort Independence 68.6

Boston 68.6

Fort Columbus 72.1

New York 73.1

German town, Pa. 73.1

Philadelphia 73.1

Corner 2<sup>d</sup> & Dock St. 80.3

Baltimore 73.6

Frederick, Md. 75.7

Richmond 79.4

Chapel Hill, N.C. 76.3

Camden, S.C. 78.4

Augusta, Ga. 80.2

Mobile 82.2

New Orleans 82.3

Natchez 79.9

Austin, Tex. 80.7

Ft Smith, Ark. 77.6

Huntsville, Ala. 75.6

Nashville 77.3

Harmony, Ind. 76.9

Milton, Ind. 78.4

Athens, Ill. 76.2

Ft Madison

Iowa 78.1

Memphis, Tenn. 78.1

Free colored Population to Square Mile	
Rhode Island	3.
New Jersey	3.04
Colored Population of the Cotton States	
Average	4.81

BOSTON, MASS  
March, 1863.  
Compiled by  
EDWARD ATKINSON.

A. MEYER, LITH.

Principal Cotton Regions enclosed in solid black lines. Limit of Cotton culture in 1850 defined by line. Isothermal line (Except in Texas) From a map by J. W. Mallet

The shaded squares represent the whole area of land cultivated in cotton in 1860. Crop 5,196,944 bales of 400 lbs. each.

Allowed per acre 200 lbs in Va. Ky. N.C. Fla. and Tenn.

300 " " Ga. Ala. and Miss.

400 " " La. Ark. and Texas.

## Cotton Cultivation 1860

Total Area  
10,888 Square Miles.

Area of 10 Cotton States 666,196 square miles 10.888 square miles 1.634 per cent. The squares are drawn upon the exact scale of the map. A fairer allowance per acre would be 350 pounds giving 9,270 square miles as the total area. With free labor, the capacity of the South to raise Cotton cannot be estimated, at less than 100,000,000 of bales